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ten days. It is estimated that there are now about fifty deaths daily. As no official record of deaths is kept, the exact number can not be ascertained.

*Report from Canton—Plague in the two Kwangs.*

Consul-General McWade reports, May 12, as follows: On May 4, 1903, I received the following from Dr. Swan, of the Canton hospital: In accordance with my promise that I would inform you in regard to any news of bubonic plague occurring in Canton, I have to note that at our outpatient clinic one case has just appeared, and I have had reported to me by a resident Chinese that several cases have appeared within the last two or three days in what is known as the "Nam Kwan" district, viz., that portion of the city along the river in the eastern suburb of Canton. One of these cases I have investigated and found to be only a case of simple tonsillitis. It is quite probable, however, that a few cases may have occurred. There is no one street or locality that reports a number of cases, and I am of the belief that if the disease is present it is in sporadic cases here and there. I may note that this is the first reliable information of the presence of plague which I have been able to obtain this year. To the best of my knowledge and belief Canton has practically been free of plague this year, and I have not been able to see or learn of a single case of true Asiatic cholera.

During the early part of the day I heard from the Rev. Dr. Beattie and from other sure sources that a number of deaths from the plague had occurred in the eastern and western suburbs as well as Wongsha. I cabled as follows, duplicating my dispatch to Minister Conger at Pekin:

Bubonic plague sporadic Canton.

McWADE.

On May 6 Dr. Regina Bigler reported that the plague had carried off within the past week "several tens of natives" at Pak Sha, a village lying midway between Canton and Fatshan. I also learned that at Honam, Shun Tak, Yuen Kong, and Heung Shan, as well as in Canton, it was increasing and had carried off many victims. I cabled as follows, duplicating my dispatch to Minister Conger at Pekin.

Bubonic plague increasing: Canton, Honam, Sgun Tak, Yeung Kong, Heung Shan. Famine increasing: Kwangsi. American missionary reports body victim eaten by starving.

McWADE.

On May 7 I received the following report from the Rev. Robert E. Chambers:

It may be of interest to you to learn some things that have come to my knowledge concerning the progress of plague in Canton. The disease is unquestionably becoming serious in the western suburbs. A Chinese gentleman of my acquaintance, head of a Chinese firm, whose place of business is in the Thirteenth Ward (Shap Saam Po), died last week with the disease, and the daughter and sister of one of the workmen in our printing establishment have also died in the last few days. I have it from several sources that there are many deaths daily in the section referred to. One of the trustees of the Baptist Academy, which is located on Chue Kwong Lei, not far from the Great South Gate, informs me that there have been 5 deaths in the immediate neighborhood of the school, and I have it from several sources that there are some cases on Honam. From all the evidence at hand it seems that the disease is worse in the western suburbs than in any other section.

On May 8 and 9, 1903, I learned that the plague had also spread rapidly at Sam Shui and Kow Chuk, but it was not until to-day, May

12, 1903, that I learned of its havoc at Kong Moon, Shui Hing City, Lok Lo, To Sing, and other small towns and villages along the banks of the West River. Four floating hospitals have been equipped by the charitable guilds of Canton and are now moored in the stream between Kom Chuk and Kong Moon. I also learned that on a passenger junk proceeding from Kow Chuk to Kong Moon several days ago 8 passengers died of the pestilence after an illness of two or three hours. I cabled to the Department to-day as follows, duplicating my dispatch to Minister Conger at Pekin:

Bubonic plague spreading rapidly among towns, villages, West River.

McWADE.

The disease seems to be more virulent this year than at any time within the past three years. Instead of the usual premonitory symptoms its victims are attacked with an active diarrhea, which is quickly followed by the bubonic swellings.

*Reports from Hongkong—Plague and smallpox.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, May 27, as follows:

During the week ended May 23, 1903, 15 vessels, with an aggregate personnel of 1,103 crew and 1,358 passengers—261 cabin and 1,097 steerage—were inspected; 874 crew and 1,089 steerage passengers were bathed and 1,938 pieces baggage disinfected. Total number of plague cases for this period was 136, with 123 deaths—94 in city of Victoria and 42 in surrounding districts. Of this number there were 4 Europeans, 3 Indians, 1 Portuguese, and 128 Chinese. Two cases smallpox (Chinese) also occurred during the week.

*Report from Shanghai.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 2, as follows: During the week ended May 30, 1903, there were inspected 5 vessels, 240 crew, 49 cabin and 156 steerage passengers. There were disinfected 9 pieces personal effects of crew and steerage passengers.

Communicable diseases were reported as follows: Enteric fever 1 case, diphtheria 3 deaths. The total mortality is reported to have been 1 foreigner and 144 natives.

COLOMBIA.

*Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Smallpox—Vaccination.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1903. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 3, including 2 from smallpox; prevailing diseases, smallpox and malarial affections. Number of cases of smallpox in hospital, 45. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. The smallpox epidemic is now lessening. All cases are now promptly removed to the isolation hospital. A few cases of smallpox are developing at the various sub-ports in the adjacent lagoons. Compulsory vaccination is being carried out as rapidly as virus can be obtained from the United States. The fourth thousand points are now being used.